LINES OF NEW DEPARTURE.

Interesting Statements by Virginia Politicians.

LET HAYES GO SOUTH

A New Party Not Generally

REPUBLICAN NOTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Believed In.

RICHMOND, Va., May 7, 1877. The recent series of articles in the HERALD indicating lines of a new political departure have been very generally read and favorably commented upon in this State. The excitement, which was much aggraated by delay in the removal of the troops in Louisiana, has turned with the quick sense of the people to sentiment of profound gratitude to the President. It is apparent that there are certain influences at work ere, and perhaps throughout the whole South, among hites in favor of the formation of a new positical party. It was anticipated some time ago that the bate would be joined in the organization of the House of presentatives, should Congress be called together in and allowed the President to be beaten ecause of his generous action toward South Carolina and Louisiana it would be base ingratitude. The athern Representatives in Congress saved the country from disaster and secured the peaceful inaugura-tion of Hayes by defeating the filibusters. The signs of the times are now more ominous than ever that the Southern phalanx may yet become the tenth legion of the administration, and that party lines of color or otherwise will be broken down and a new organization formed around Hayes which will leave all the old backs and corruptionists in the rear. Intelligent repesentative men, not politicians or so-called leaders, have informed your correspondent that such a party would sweep the country under the flag of a united people. There is a general disposition to throw overboard all the old leaders, and put forward new men of advanced and beral ideas for the Legislatures and local offices. Public opinion points to Hampton in South Carolina, who is an old line whig, and who has inaugurated such liberal policy in that State as the leader of the new organization in the South, which, with the aid of a outh should grow to Hayes under the leadership of such men as Hampton, Nicholls, Lamar and Gordon, ose who are opposed to the unfolding of the policy Such sentiments as these are now being conceived and developed throughout the South, and at such an opportune moment the HERALD has sounded the popular VIEWS OF JOHN S. WISE.

both political parties to ascertain their views con-cerning the new departure. The first was John S. Vise, son of Governor Henry A. Wise, who inherits all the intellectual vigor, energy and oratorical powers of his father. His views cover the situation, and his of the 23d ult., styled, "Lines of New Departure, &c.," and, if so, what are your views?" "I have. I read it with mingled feelings of surprise

and pleasure. I hall it as an evidence of a catholic spirit I little expected so soon. I prefer not to state my views at length for many reasons." Do you think Hayes is the Moses the HERALD

"Can't tell yet. Hayes has great advantages of position over Johnson and Grant certainly. Johnson was not only a man of deep and bitter passions, but e him by the South, which made him look at it with a jafindiced eye. On the one hand the North bted him, not only from the fact of his being a outnern man, but because he was a mere "accidency" ther hand he hated the South because she charged him with apostasy, and those who under other circumsore to do so, or airaid to risk popular prejudice.
Grant never had a conception of such a thing as a right or an equality in the South. He was elected on that platform, and whatever else may be said of him he Lever forsook his original "war spirit?" backers. His only idea of the South was that it was his conquered

hever sitting at the council are. He once said he knew every white republican in Virginia, and it is likely that he would have continued to have a personal acquaintance with all if he had remained in office, for under the humiliating policy of his administration very lew men became republicans who did not buy tickets to Washington to seek the price of their allegance. Of course there were honorable exceptions.

buy tickets to Washington to seek the price of their allegames. Of course there were honorable exceptions."

"You deduce, then, that Hayes must fall also?"

"Na. I see no reason why hayes should fall because Johnson and Grant did. He seems to be a very different person from either, without the antecedents or personal eccentricates of either. Instead of haying to turn the current of popular inclination be bas to follow a now. Still he has no bed of roses. He has to undo a vast amount done by his predecessors. He has to break a party which they cereated and as angenously augmented and solidified as it they had wisped it to be so. To break up that party he must use the name of his own, the republican, which twelve years of rule by his predecessors has made the spnonyme of oppression among the very people he approaches. Our people are much more provincial and less versatile than the Northern masses. They are not reached so easily. It takes time to set them in their ways, and when they settle into a rut they follow their leaders; but it their leaders seek a new departure they are much more provincial to set them in their ways, and when they settle into a rut they follow their leaders; but it their leaders seek a new departure they are much more apt to be thrown and less versatis than the Northern masses. They are not reached so easily, it takes time to set them in their ways, and when they active into a rut they ioliow their leaders; but it their leaders seek a new departure they are much more apt to be thrown overboard for some other leaders of the old-time way of thinking than they are to carry their followers with them. This tendency among us has been greadly strengthened by several "talse starts" into which our people have been ted, such as the Greeiey campaign and the like, and not only have the masses become less malicable, but the leaders have grown timid about anticipating popular changes. So that, grabting Mr. Hayes all the good faith and the movement all the efficacy the article staggests, I hink it will be a difficult one to inaugurate or successivily carry out. I fully agree with the view of the writer that the South was used as a cat-spaw in the recent campaign, and that the South cares nothing at near tor either party, but I think in view of the arguments so freely used in that canvass and the staple abuse heaped upon republicanism by the leaders it would be very difficult with any show of consistency our people are. And even if the acknowledged leaders, such as Lamar and Hampton, were to take such ground, this existing organization in the South has been too sweet a windfail to the small try to be given up without a fight. The little fellows who get nominated by packing conventions and then elected through the lear of voters as to the result of botting the organization, have reaped too rich a harvest to give up their only who of preferment, and they would infinitely prefer to throw mud at the really true men than risk their petty cnances in a better state of things. I think they would be likely to carry the day now, for they appeal personally to the voier and their name is Legon. So much for what our pwin leaders c.n accomplish now.

If Mr. Hayes fails into the error of advising with Southern republicans on in a southern policy he will surely laid. They

shake hands, make personal acquaintances, look at the crops, let the people who live within 100 miles of a capital, yet have not seen a President for twenty years, leel that he is their President as well as some-body eise a; that they are not looking at him through the little end of a teisscope; that he knows there is a Virginia, a South Carolina, a Louisianaas well as a New York, an Ohio or a Wissonsin; that the reciprocity of intercourse is not all on one side. Now, I undertake to say that if Mr. Hayes will make a Southern tour he and the Haralin both will find out more speedily and more surely what the prospects of a new party are than in any other way, and the way he is treated will enable the leasers to judge exactly how far they can trust themselves in advising 'the boys' what to do. Mark you, I am a Titden democrat. I can make a speech now against the republicans and pile up epithets mountain high upon the Joint High Commission. I am not a member of the new party, but let Hayes come South and I'll guarantee to show him we have not lorgotten his course in South Carolina and Louisiana. The people here have learned already that his feet are not cloven and that he has no horns on his head. They are too poor to visit him. If he comes down and lets thom see and hear him; if he mingles with them and takes notes, I think there will be a mutual benefit to all concerned. Surely it is not below the dignity of his office so to do. I never hearn a doctor abused for visiting a patient who is too ill to travel. In my judgment the most important and most conclitatory act the Chief Magistrate can perform at this juncture is to make a personal and lengthy visit during this lovely spring weather to the people of the South. If he is too busy now, lot it be in the fail. When he returns to Washington he will know his own mind, and the people of the South will know his own mind, and the people of the South will know heir own minds, without and asses."

I next called upon Colonel Isaac Hayes Shields, one

I next called upon Colonel Isaac Hayes Shields, one of the most prominent and sensible republicans of Richmond, and asked, "What do you think of the Heraches a necessity by reason of a new political departure?" He said:—"I have long recognized the necessity for a new departure by the republican party. It becomes a necessity by reason of the constition of things in the South. So far as the North is concerned they can do very well with the parties as at present organized. But here we have a handlui of white men, lew of whom are schooled politicians, leading a mass of undiriled colored voters. Such is the republican party of the South. It has failed to carry a sinile Southern State except when it had an overwhelming majority. Whenever our party has met the democrats, except with large odds on our side, we went under, beaten and routed. We did not have on our side the equivalent of pick and brains per man to cope with sin qual number of democrats on the hastings and at the polis, consequently we laised when by numbers we should have won. When once beaten our party lacked morale to lace boildy a second attack, so each election has reduced our strength until we are a very queertain quantity in the party we form part ol."

"What do you suppose should be done?"

"Something must be done to free the native white Southern sent from their lear of negrt predominancy. That they will not permit, and hence the currest and deviltry we have seen in South Carolina and other Southern States. When irree from that bugaboo these leilow countrymen of ours will become real citizens of the American Republic and ready to divide on new issues, ready for the formation of new national parties. The policy of the Presidedt, so of an advertiged, is full of comiort for the democracy of the country. Thus far it has simply made what we have tree to prevent—a sont South. Fo-day it is a democratic unit. What next he may do to effectually distinction to the republican saw his hard. The has been considerably dissiputed. My only fear is that the democ

A NEW SHIP-PROPELLING POWER.

[From the Baltimore Gazette, May 9.] Battimore began to put into shape some ideas he had or one-ring water as a propelling power for vessels.

"He looked upon her as the captured pale-faced squaw of a Modoc Union chief, and her position was about as dignified—good for drudgery and other purposes, but dignified—good for drudgery and other purposes, but the council lire. He once said he inventor's sublime faith in the correctness of his He believed that by judicious manipulation a boat theory he gave his spare moments to putting his ideas into practical form. He built a model and launched her in a trough. He "fired up" with kerosene and the working model satisfied the inventor that he was on the right track. But between that model and the trim little Alphs, which ran down the bay on her trial trip yesterday, there was a wide guif of hope, disappointment, hard work and expectation. At one o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Goorge G. Caldwell, the inventor; Captain Jeremiah Cottereil, master; Mr. John Ahera, business agent, and Mr. William Warren, who has alded Mr. Caldwell, went on board at the Long Dock, accompanied by representatives of the press. The Alpha is a Baitimore built boat, constructed on the tugboat model and as neat a thing of the kind as there is affoat. Sine is 43 leet in length and has 10½ feet of beam. She is turnished with one sixteen-horse power horizontal tubular boiler and a No. 7 Knowles pump. From the pump to the stern are two lines of pipe, which strike the water about three feet beheath the surface. Two similar lines run to the bow. The pump drives through each uppe a 2½-inch nozzle. With sixty pounds of steam the pump makes 180 strokes to the minute, each stroke driving a stream into the body of water. This is all there is about this wonderful device. And yet, under all the disadvantages of a trial trip, this was the device which yesterday enabled the Alpha to make ten knots an input and stroke driving a stream and no perceptible displacement of the water, except the little made by the cutting of the bow. She was backed and turned with perfect case. To back the boat the stream is driven through the bow nozzles and the craft obeys on the instant. If the boat were to spring aleak the pump would simply draw its supply from the oble and go on with its work. It is claimed that a vessel provided with this appliance could not sink under ordinary leakage. For prudential reasons there were no experiments in this line yesterday. A romarkable feature of the Caidwell contrivance is that the power which propeis will also steer. To accomplish this the nozzles are worked alternately from side to side, using the streams alleves on board the working model satisfied the inventor that he was on the right track. But between that model and the heas. Mr. Caldwell's invention has been paiented in Europe as well as in this country. Of its merit it can only be said that it works and performs its task. It is something to know that the whole affair is a Baltimore enterprise, in the hands of Baltimoreans.

OIL IN CALIFORNIA.

[From the Alta-California, May 3.]

It appears as if Pennsylvania is not to hold exclusive title to the reservoirs of coal oil in the earth's capaclous bosom. For years it has been known that oil in considerable quantities exists in the southern porour armor for a rest. Let us have a breathing spell without any party. It is a consolation to hope that the republican army is distanded and the democratic forces furioughed. Don't make us re-entist before our leave of absence is expired. Let us go home and talk to our wives about it, and consider which side offers the best pay and rations in the next cainpaign. Pay and rations are the things for your rank and file."

"But do you not think a recruiting office with such inducements as the Hiskald holds out would secure a fair enlistment?"

"If you must have it I think this—old republicans here are worthless emissaries from Hayes, Democratic leaders are either opposed to or airaid to try the experiment until they see that they can sately do soperiment until they see that they can sately do soperiment until they see that they can sately do soperiment of daily by the petitioggers, "Timeo Dandos, &c." If he wants to seize the opportunity he ought is take the matter in his own hands, come South, tions of California, and great hopes have been enter-

LIFE OF LEE, THE MORMON.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM HIS FORTHCOMING

All was understood and agreed upon, and we parted in a friendly manner. About two weeks after leaving President Young and company as Tokerville I was notified that I had been suspended from the Church. The following spring I visited the Prophet at SL George, they had waited seventeen years and then cut me off; why I was not cut off at once if what I had done was evil? He replied, "I never knew the facts until lately." I said, "President Young, you know that is not true. You know I told the story to you a short is not true. You know I told the story to you a short time after it happened, and gave you a full statement of everything connected with the massacre, and I then put more on myseif than I was to blame for, and if your late informants have told you a story different to the one that I gave you after the massacre they have hed like hell, and you know it. I did nothing designedly wrong the tecession. on that occasion. I tried to save that company from destruction after they were attacked, but I was over-ruled and forced to do all that I did do. I have had my name cast out as evil, but I know I have a roward ruled and forced to do all that I did do. I have had my name cast out as evil, but I know I have a reward awaiting me in heaven. I have suffered in silence and have done so to protect the brethred who committed the deed. I have borne the imputation of this crimelong enough and demand a rehearing. I demand that all the paties concerned be brought forward and forced by you to shoulder their own sins. I am willing to bear mine, but I will not submit to carry all the blame for those who committed the massacre." The reply he made was this:—"Be a man and not a baby. I am your friend and not your enemy. You shall have a rehearing. Go up to the office and see Brother Erastus Snow and arrange the time for the hearing." I did so, and we arranged the time for the hearing." I did so, and we arranged the time for the hearing." I did so, and we arranged the time of meeting. It was agreed that it the telegraph wires were working all parties interested were to be notified of the meeting and required to be present at St, George, Utah, on the following Wednesday, at two P. M. All parties agreed to this, and after talking over the whole thing I again parted with President Young in a very friendly manner. I went to Washington and stayed at my house with my family there. The next morning I started for Harmony to visit my family at that place and make arrangements for the rehearing that was to me of the greatest importance. I then considered that if I was cut off from the Church I could find no Joys worth living for. Soon after I left Washington Erastus Snow, one of the I walve Apoatles, arrived at my house and asked for me. My family told him that I had gone to Harmony to arrange for the new hearing and trial before the Church authorities. He appeared to be much disappointed at not meeting me, and told my lamily init the figham Young had reconsidered the matter and there would not be any rehearing or investigation; that the order cutting me off from the Church would stand; that matter to me; that the letter which would search; that

on the beek tudesdy mans as analy must be sons of Erastus Snow, with orders to hand the letter to me. The letter read as follows:—

To Jonn B. Ler, of Washington:—

Dear Sin—If you will consult your own interest and that of those who would be your friends you will not preas an investigation at this time, as it will only serve to implicate those that would be your friends, and cause them to suffor with or inform apon you. Our advice is to make yourself scarce and keep out of the way.

There was no signature to the letter, but I knew it came from Apostle Snow and was written by order of Brigham Young. When I read the letter I knew I had nothing to bope from the Church, and my griet was as great as I could bear. To add to my troubles Brigham Young sent word to my wives that they were all divorced from me and could leave me if they wished to do so. This was the greatest trouble that I ever had in my life, for I loved all my wives. As the result of Brigham's advice cieven of my wives deserted me and have never lived with me since that time. I gave thom all a fair share of the property that I then owned. I alterward lost my large ferryboat at my ferry on the Colorado River. Brigham Young was anxious to have the ferry kept in good condition for crossing the river, for he did not know what hour he might need it, so he sent parties who put in another boat, which I alterward paid him for. I visited lingham Young at his house in St. George in 1874, and never was received in a more iriendly manner. He could always appear the saint when he was meditating treachery to one of his people. He then promised to restore me to membership in a short time. Soon after ward I was arrested, on or about the 9th of November, 1874, and taken to Fort Cameron, in Beaver county, Utan Territory, and placed in prison by General George A. Smith, Orson Hyde, Erastus Snow, A. F. MoDonaid and many other leaders of the Church. They each and all told me to stand to my integrity "and all will come out right in the end." At this time the Prophet was st

A MISSING FLAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:in the month of April, 1861, the darkest month, perhaps, in the history of this great country, a squad of men belonging to E company, Sixty-ninth regiment New York State militia, was guarding a point on the railroad between Annapolis and the junction for the passage of our troops to Washington. During the material to make an American flag, to be hoisted on the highest pine in the neighborhood. It proved successfu, and one cold rainy morning the not then very loyal inhabitants were somewhat surprised to see and hear the hearty cheers which greeted the unfolding of the dear old flag to the breeze. On the departure o the equad the flag was taken along; was inspected afterward by both the late President Lincoln and Mr. Secretary Seward, and orders given by the colonel thereafter to have it borne by the regiment as a guide flag; was lost on the field at Bull Run, but fortunately found by the then drummer boy, Patsoy Coyle, of E company, who restored it to the writer. On the return home of the regiment the Messra Tiffany & Co., of this city, generously had the flag handsomely fringed and the original inscription in pencil on the white stripes replaced with letters in gold. It accompanied the regiment on their second campaign; was afterward lent to an officer recruiting for the frish brigade; since which time it has not been seen by any of the regiment. A few of those who first made it still live, and as so much history is attached to it would like to see it restored to the old regiment to which it rightfully belongs. For that reason, Mr. Eduor, we pray you to publish and others to please copy this article, hoping it may be the means of again restoring the precious relic to the brave old regiment. The inscription on the flag reads thus:—"Camp Hart, E company, Sixty-ninth regiment N. Y. S. M., Piney Brook, Md., April 23, 1861." Very truly yours,

VETERAN CORPS,

Sixty-ninth regiment N. G., S. N. Y. flag; was lost on the field at Bull Run, but fortunately

BROOKLYN'S EX-CONFEDERATES.

An adjourned meeting of Brooklyn's ex-Confederates was held yesterday afternoon in the law office of John U. Shorter, No. 381 Fulton street, of that city, for the purpose of taking final action as to their participation in the decoration exercises. Mr. William Caldwell, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meet ing to ascertain the sentiment of Southerners residing in Brooklyn in regard to the matter, reported that the in Brooklyn in regard to the matter, reported that the invitation extended to them by the Memorial Committee had been most kindly received by all. That they would accept it in the generous spirit in which it had been extended. They deemed it appropriate, however, to take no formal part in the decoration services, but desired their into opponents to know that they cordially and earnestly united with them in doing honor to the illustrious dead. There will be about one hundred ex-Confederates in the procession, but they will not march in a body.

MILITIA CONSOLIDATION.

A resolution was adopted by the Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday, requesting Governor Robinson to consolidate the National Guard regiments of Brooklyn into three or four organizations, instead of the numerous skeleton regiments which now cause unnecessary expense.

BREAD WINNERS.

The "Bread Winners' League" of this city will hold ing. May 14, to consider the following momentous questions: -First-How to obtain work for the fille. Re ond—is it sale to disfrancoise any portion of our citizens? Third—is the supremacy of New York as the "commercial metropois" of the nation in danger; if so, the cause and remedy? Fourth—What can be done to protect the people's money deposited in savings banks or invested in life insurance companies?

JOHN HOWIE'S MONEY.

It will be remembered that the HERALD published, a few weeks since, the finding of the body of John Howie, a Scotchman, in the river at the foot of Gold street, Brooklyn. Around the body was a belt containing \$5,000 in United States bonds. No relative of howie could be found in America, notwithstanding Coroner Simins, of Brooklyn, received many letters from persons who claimed to be related to him. A feater has just been received by the Coroner from the United States Consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who states that Howie's wife and son are residing at Castlegide, and that they wish to become possessed of their relative's effects. CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE WAREHOUSE DIVISION-DEPUTY SURVEYOR BENEDICT ON "HATCHETS" AND "BONES." At the session of the Custom House Commission yesterday Mr. Isaac D. Balch again appeared to make yesterday Mr. Isaac D. Baich again appeared to make some correction in his testimony. Deputy Collector Pholps sent a communication to the commission, in which he controverted a statement wherein it is charged that competent clerks had been discharged in his division and poor ones were retained.

Mr. John R. Lydecker was sworn and testified that he is Special Deputy Collector and Storekeeper of the Port, acting in the absence of the Collector as such; as Chief of the Tenth division he has a general supervision of the benefit was four.

vision of the bonded warehouses of the port; has four clerks in the division; there are at this time sixty-five warehouses, which will be reduced shortly to sixtyclerks in the division; there are at this time sixty-five warehouses, which will be reduced shortly to sixty-two; each bunded warehouse has one storekeeper; two storekeepers, tho owners being the steamship companies; there are nine relief storekeepers, whose duty it is to collect the returns from the various warehouse; these reports are collected for the records, which are proved with the reports made to the Surveyor, and are lodged in the Third division; has no special supervision over other divisions; knows nothing about making appointments, except so far as relates to his division; appointments, except so far as relates to his division; appointments of storekeepers are made by the Collector on his own responsibility; has had occasion to report storekeepers for dereliction of duty, in which cases the Collector has always taken prompt action; the matter of small fees being paid cannot be very well traced out, and is evidently the cropping out of an old time system; an order issued which would provide for dismissing any man detected in accepting any fee might have a preventive effect; the supernatendent of the bonded warehouses is a most ussitul and highly necessary officer; besides visiting every warehouse he has all applications for new bonded warehouses reterred to him for investigation and report; a clerk could not do this business; when a merchant asks for a reappraisement it is accorded to the applicant on paying the expenses of the same; the money is paid to the auditor and the expenses disbursed by him by checks; the merchant appraiser receives \$5 per diem; recollects where one particular man was removed for accepting extra feez for working on entries alter office hours.

Mr. Turrure repued that he knew the case very well and the government lost thereby a most efficient man. Mr. Nanuel P. Russell, Superinteneum of Bended Warehouses, was acxt sworn. His testimony was to the effect that he supervised all the bonded warehouses in the collection district to see that they are in good condition and that the g

being made on the steamship companies or on ware-housemen.

A VETERAN OFFICIAL ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. James L. Benedict was the next witness, who deposed that he is Special Deputy Surveyor and Auditor of the Surveyor's Department; has general charge of the business of the office.

Mr. Robinson—How are the men in your department appointed, and how do they compare with other officers in the service?

Mr. Benedict—The inspectors now in office are very much like the dogs at the Bench Show—all sorts and classes; I don't, however, desire to compare men with dogs; we have some really excellent gentlemen as inspectors, and others are not as good. Witness stated that the 281 inspectors might gradually be reduced to 205.

that the 231 inspectors might gradually so reduced to 205.

The system of paying gratuities to inspectors by steamship companies might possibly be improved by the recent order suggested by the commission; inspectors should be remunerated for extra services, and the steamship companies should properly be taxed to pay this, of course through the Custom House authorities; common rumor excribes certain perquisites paid to inspectors; these are designated as "hatchets" and "bones;" "hatchets" are moneys received from merchants for allowing their goods to remain on the dock instead of being sent to the General Order stores; "bones" means money paid by passengers for supposititious courtesies on arriving in port; the only way to abrogate the last evil would seem to be for the government to provide a proper place for the examination of baggago.

The commission then adjourned.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

A NEW INVENTION FOR THE PURPOSE-SAFETY

w of the recent calamities in Brooklyn and St. Louis, when so many lost their lives in the disastrous fires which numbered their victims by scores and even time a peculiar and deep interest. The terrible results of those catastrophes proclaim in language the most newerful the inestimable value of any invention which small render such harrowing scenes avoidable in the

South Fith avenue, New York, consists of an endless chain being passed over a sprocket wheel, which gives rotation to centrilugal friction blocks, placed within a drum thirteen inches in diameter, the pressure of which upon the inner surface of the drum retards the motion of the chain and keeps it within the limit of motion of the chain and keeps it within the limit of.

The inventor has by this contrivance overcome the limbility of the drum and its adjuncts to tilt, the most formidable difficulty which he had to encounter. Each of these centrifugal friction blocks within the drum is provided at one end with a spur fitting into the recess in the end of the adjacent projection. By this means the outer surface of each friction block this means the outer surface of each friction block comes in contact with the inner circumierence of the drum when the block is thrown centrifugally by the rapid rotation of the sprocket wheel. The drum is suspended from a crane built into the walls or fast-ened upon the root. In the operation of the apparatus one side of the chain is grasped by the party or parties about to desceed. This turns the sprocket wheel with greater or less velocity. A free descent is thus allowed up to a certain point, at which point the friction blocks are thrown outward by centrifugal force in contact with the inner circumierence of the drum, as before mentioned, and as the speed increases this friction increases so as to keep the velocity of the descent within the limits of safety; what may be termed a soft balance is created, and the party descending reaches the ground without anything approaching a jar or shock. The number of persons descending at one time does not sensibly affect the speed, the result of this being that the chain can be kept continually full, and hence a moral certainty is held cut to the immates of a burning building of their ability to make good their escape by merely going to any window or opening where the chain passes, grasping it, and descending gently to the ground. Buildings thus provided should have posted up in numerous conspicuous places cards directing the way to the escapes, so that not a single person may be lost. So pleasant and gradual is the descent that any feeling of uneasiness is dissipated on grasping the chain. The most delicate female need not fear to grasp the chain and descend in the same manner as her male companion; but in order to provide lor extreme cases, a strap having a clamp to grasp the chain may be attached to the waist. A firm grip is thus secured, which is at once relaxed the mement the individual touches the ground.

A PRINTER'S SELF-DESTRUCTION.

George Booth lived for the last seven months with a woman named Ann Harrington, at No. 34 Chrystic street. He came home late on Wednesday night and rapped at the door for admission. But the woman was slow in getting up to let him in, so, it appears, he got in through the win-dow. The neighbors claim that they heard him and his wife quarrelling on yesterday morning, when Ann Harrington ran into a neighbor's room declaring that the man had hanged himself. Hurrylng to the place they found that this was true. He had hanged himself to a staple in the fanlight with his shirt and was dead. Booth, it appears, was a member of Typographical Uniou No.6, and had a mother in poor circumstances at Fishkill. In his pockets were letters from his mother begging for assistance and asking him to come home. Coroner Woltman yesterday afternoon made an examination of the body, and from an investigation he made of the case he is satisfied that Booth committed suicide. It would seem that he was jealous of Ann Harrington and this had been the cause of frequent bickerings between them. Early yeaterday morning he told Ann that he had loved her truly, embraced her, adjusted the shirt on his neck, and, before she could divine his intention, he proceeded to perform the rash act that deprived him of nife. The woman tried to hurry oftside and give the alarm but found that Booth had locked the door. Booth, it appears, was a member of Typographic

A BOOKKEEPER'S SUICIDE.

George W. Huff, a man of fifty, was found yesterday lying on the floor of his room at No. 143 street with his throat cut from ear to car. The razor with which he had committed the desperate act lay close at hand, where, with his last motion, he had dong it. Under his head he had placed a couple of pil-lows, and so lying as though at rest he had but an end to his life. Huff was a bookkeeper, but had been out of employment for some time, and that, it is thought, was the motive which prompted the suicide. He has not been seen since he entered his room on with such fatal effect is not known.

A CASE FOR THE CHARITABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I would, most respectfully, through the medium of your columns, call the attention of the charitably dislate John Ryan, who was lound murdered in front of his own door, on Sunday morning, April 28. The

and we believe worthy of any aid that may be offered in their behalf. Enclosed please find my mite, \$1, trusting that others will contribute to so laudable a purpose. I trust that the above will be published in your valuable paper, and that all contributions may be left at your office to be forwarded to the widow's residence in Lercy street.

A.

STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHTS.

WHAT THE STOCK EXCHANGE SAYS ABOUT BE-PORTS OF CORPORATIONS—WHAT THE PUBLIC

last meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange by a committee appointed about one year ago, was read and adopted in the Exchange yester-

solvency up to the very day of its publicly acknowledged bankrupicy, we lelt that even official reports, as now made up, were not the panacea of which we were in search.

But our inaction has been chiefly due to the fact that other agencies are quietly but thoroughly flaishing the task we have begun. Since your committee was appointed a marked change has taken place in public sentiment as to the work in which we are engaged. The information we seek, always thought desirable, is now generally demanded with daily increasing vehemence. The stockholder is at last aroused to a sense of his rights and his reply to refusals to make full and frequent reports, is one that must eventually secure them—he selish his stock. Apparently the golden age of the speculative director has passed away. The one corner stone upon which his structures rested was public confidence. That confidence, wonderfully enduring, after repeated shocks is at last vanishing; and as it goes the selfais schemes of latthless trustees fall to the ground. We believe the days are numbered when a few men can control vest corporations by hypothecating stock at a fictitious valuation and then impudently refuse to furnish information to the men who give them their power. The tables are turning and the time is short in which the Stock Exchange will be obliged to petition, humbly, but meffectually, for information. We had a proof of this recently. The directors of the Rock Island road were forced at a critical moment to ask the Stock Exchange to verify their statements as to the condation of the company. We know now, as they knew then, that if they had not abandoned their arrogant position at the very hour, the panic which had aiready started would have dealt a ruinous blow, not only to their securities, but to those of every company managed on the same vicious principie.

those of every company managed on the same victous principle.

In view of this condition of affairs your committee has no other recommendations to offer than that the present requirements as to reports relating to new securities be rigidly enforced; and, furthermore, that every member of the Exchange exert his individual influence to secure the desired reform. We urge them to demand as their right in behalf of themselves and their chents, holders of hundreds of millions of securities in which we trade. Let them withhold proxies from any men who refuse to do their duty in this respect. Let them show the shrewd men who control the New York Central, Rook leiand, Muchigan Central, Panama and other loading corporations that the only way to remove the almost universal distrust which threatens the safety of their companies is to render to the public frequent and honest reports of the trust confided to them. When this is done, and not until then, the occupation of the so-called "wrecker" will be gone, and our business will be re-established on a firm and profitable basis.

With these recommendations your committee re-

will be goos, and our obliness will be locally a firm and profitable basis.

With these recommendations your committee respectfully request to be discharged from further consideration of this matter.

BRAYTON IVES, Chairman.

DUNALD MACKAY.

HENRY MEIGS.

THE ORPHANS' BONDS.

A CASE WITH A MORAL FOR WIDOWS. Another prominent church member and trusted citizen of Brooklyn comes before the public eye in an unenviable light. The individual involved is a memof Cadwallader A. Bedell. He was worth at one time over \$50,000. From the legal papers which have been filed in the County Clerk's office it appears that Jacob M. Bedell, a brother of Cadwallader, died in the month of September, 1865, leaving a widow and six children. The only provision left for their support was five United States ave-twenty coupon bonds for \$1,000 each. The bonds pore gold interest of six per cent. The following month Mrs. Lydia A. Bedell, the widow, was appointed auministratrix of the estate, and she placed the bonds in the hands of her brother-in-law for placed the bonds in the hands of her broker-in-law for safe keeping. The coupons were cut regularly from the bonds by Bedell and sent to the widow for five years. From 1870 he has, however, paid the interest on the bonds by a check drawn on the National City Bank of Brooklyn. When she questioned him as to the change in the system of payments he told her that it was to save her trouble. Three weeks ago Mrs. Bedell's anxiety for the security of her property was awakened by the sudden departure of Cadwallader from Brooklyn for Ellenville, Uister county, N. Y. She at once consulted a lawyer, who ascertained that Bedell had a cash deposit in the bank above named of \$954 26, being the proceeds of the sale of one of the bank for that amount. On Tuesday last the counsel for the widow visited Cadwallader at Ellenville, who, on being accused of the crime, said that his business had got so had that he had to use it to pay his debts. Bedell confessed that he owned a three-story brick dwelling house at No. 18 Lalayette avenue, on which there is a mortgage of \$6,000. He signed, in conjunction with his wife, a deed conveying the house to his sister-inlaw, and gave a check for the money in the National City bank, payable to her order. His remaining property was attached. The money was withdrawn from the bank and paid to the widow yesterday. The warrant is now withdrawn, and the case may be said to be settled. sale keeping. The coupons were cut regularly from the

ASCENSION DAY.

The Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches com-memorated yesterday the ascension of the Saviour by special services. Owing to the enforced closing of Tripity Church for the completion of the Astor Momorial, the congregation at St. Paul's Church was very large. The services were according to the prayer book, and The services were according to the prayer book, and were tollowed by a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Mulcahey and holy communion. At St. Peter's Catholic Churen in Barciay street there was a good attendance during the services, which were celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Farreil, and at the uptown churches the congregations were very large and the services impressive.

A RIVER MYSTERY.

The body of a drowned man was found yesterday in the river, off the toot of Conover street, Brooklyn. eceased, who was about five feet seven inches in dark heir and chin whiskers, and had on a striped calico shiri, gray undershirt, gray pants (with patch on each knee), canton flannel drawers, vest, black coat and working shoes. His clothes were torn, and there were two scalp wounds. The body was removed to the Morgue.

A WOMAN IN THE TIDE.

The body of an unknown woman about thirty years of age, with dark bair and eyes and dressed in a black and white striped dress, dark underskirt and wearing a plain gold ring on her left hand, was found yester-day in the East River.

THOMAS SULLIVAN'S FATE.

The body of a man found on Wednesday in Buttermilk Channel was identified at the Brooklyn Morgue yesterday as that of Thomas Sullivan. The deceased had been missing from his home in Eighth street, Williamsburg, since March last, There were no marks of violence on the body.

DOES ANY ONE MISS IT?

Twenty barges loaded with street refuse were unloaded yesterday on the Kings county side of Newtown Creek, to be used in filling up dock fronts.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPLICATIONS.

NEW JERSEY MUTUAL-BEN NOYES FAILS TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL-THE CONTINENTAL RE-CEIVERSHIP-APPOINTMENT OF MR. J. P.

Soon after the opening of the Essex County Oyer and Terminer, at Newark, yesterday forences, the case was called of the State against Benjamin Noyes, for alleged conspiracy to defraud the policy holders of the New Jersey Mutual Insurance Company. Noyes was not present. While a jury was being called Counsellor Guild, one of Noyes' counsel, arose and ap-Counsellor Guild, one of Noyes' counsel, arcse and applied for a postponement of the case on the ground that his client was not ready for trial. He added that for almost a week he had vainly tried to procure a copy of the indictment. Noyes was indicted and called upon to plead a week ago last Tuesday. It was not till last Tuesday night that his counsel was allowed a copy of the indictment. Until then he was, therefore, not specifically informed what the charges against him were and what witnesses he would need. Counsel urged that it would be unjust to drive the case to trial under such circumstances. He had seen Mr. to trial under such circumstances. He had seen Mr. Noyes in New York on Wednesday night, and the latsoyes in New York on wednesday night, and the latter said that he had been advised that four other indictments had been found against him, and that until he was ready with the additional bail which would be required be was not willing to go to Newark. He knew he would be consigned to jail. The prosecutor opposed any postponement of the case under the circumstances.

knew he would be consigned to jail. The prosecutor opposes any postponement of the case under the circumstances.

THE COURT'S REBURE.

Judge Depue then said that the Court would not entertain the application to postpone under the circumstances. The Court was always willing to give the defendant every opportunity for a full, fair and impartial trial, but where a defendant stayed away from the court and presumed that would insure the postponement of a cause, and then asked the Court to granthim an indulgence, the application would never be entertained. The defendant was in contempt and had shown disrespect to the Court, and it is a settled doctrine that where a party makes an application addressed to the discretion of the Court and is in contempt, he is not enabled to be heard. If Mr. Noyae had been present the Court would have been disposed to grant the application, but to do so now would be to establish a precedent that a party under indiction may sizy away from court on the day of his trial, come into an adjoining State within half an hour of the court room and make application for a postponement, would be inconsistent with the self-respect of the Court. What course was to be taken in this matter would be left entirely with the prosecutor.

The prosecutor then had Noyes called on his ball three times, but neither he nor his bondsman, Judge Guild, appearing the Judge ordered that the bail be declared forfeited. The prosecutor thom moved the case over for a week. Judge Guild is indemnified with United States bonds.

One of the remaining indictments held against Mr. Noyes is for perjury in swearing that he had nevor seen or received any bonds belonging to the New Jersey Mutual. No other persons indicted have furnished ball, and it is said a strong effort will be made to obtain requisitions from Albany for the New York offenders.

CLOSING UP THE SECURITY.

The affairs of the Security Life luxurance Company are happily free from many of the entanglements be-longing to bankrupted institutions of its kind. Re-ceiver Wickham said yesterday that he was ready, excepting for the law's delay, to have his account excepting for the law's delay, to have his accounts passed upon and pay off the creditors of the concern at once. The assets have been brought into shape, and excepting the deposit of bonds at Albany and the real estate, are ready for immediate distribution. The State deposit will, of course, be delivered to the receiver at the proper time, and the real estate consists of but two pieces, the building of the company, No. 31 Pine street, and forty acres of real estate in Westchester county. The former is mortgaged for \$100,000, the inter for \$25,000, and the equity arising from both will not, therefore, be large. Of the \$1,600,000 in premium notes Receiver Wickham says perhaps seventy per cent can be used in payment of claims. The company has two or three unsettled agency claims of simuli importance, but beyond those there is nothing to stand in the way of settlement with the creditors saye the six months' netification expiring in September, and the suit of Mitchell and others to establish the question of priority of death losses over other claims. This has been accepted as a sort of test case, and will serve to put at real a very troublesome question. The receiver, of course, does not admit of any priority of one class of creditors over another On the first hearing of the above case the decision to be handed down from the General Term, from whence the question will probably be carried to the Court of Appeals. The amount of assets and lightlities of the company can now be but roughly estimated. Supposably the dividend will reach the vicinity of twenty per cent. passed upon and pay off the creditors of the concern

THE NORTH AMERICA'S AFFAIRS.

Receiver Pierson is now mainly employed in seps of the Universal and trying to find the exact amount of assets belonging to the former. As the company has not yet been dissolved Mr. Keyes, of Albany, who was selected by Mr. Pierson as required by law, is pushing forward an actuarial examination, upon the re suit of which the future disposition of the company depends. It may be allowed to continue business of

depends. It may be allowed to continue business of it may be compelled to reinsure its risks. That the former proposition is not likely to result will appear from the following statement:—
On the 30th of April, 1876, the company had out 1,804 registered policies, with about \$2,700,000 insurance, and 3,666 non-registered policies, covering about \$5,500,000 of insurance. At that time, upon a general statement, and counting all the assets to be good, there was a deficiency of about \$50,000. It is a there was a deciciency of about \$550,000. It is a somewhat curious transformation to note that the North America, which had 12,780 policies in force upon December 31, 1873, of which 8,720 were registered, has now by this last account only 5,472 policies in force, of which 1,806 are registered. The Universal Company, on the contrary, lad 6,745 policies in force on December 31, 1873, which had increased on December 31, 1875 to 17,477 an force. Receiver Pierson is unable to say when he will be able to report to the Court respecting the North America's condition.

THE CONTINENTAL RECEIVERSHIP. The appointment by Judge Westbrook vesterday of Mr. J. P. O'Neil as receiver of the Continental was something of a surprise in insurance circles, although, from the Herald's Albany correspondence of Wednes day, it became evident that the reappointment of Mr Grace, the present incumbent, was impossible. It is possible that many months will now elapse before the question of this office will be definitely put at rest by the Court of Appeals. After Mr. O'Neil has qualified he will seek possession of the office and doubtless be refused. It will then be some weeks before the matter can go before the General Term, and it may possibly not reach the Court of Appeals until December or January of the next year. Mr. O'Neil, the new appointee, is a lawyer by profession, and at one time was the District Attorney of Philadelphia. His name was mentioned for the position several weeks since. Grace, the present incumbent, was impossible

TE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE, OF ALBANT, IS AN UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION.

ALBANY. N. Y., May 10, 1877. Superintendent of Insurance Smith aunounces that having caused an examination of the affairs of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of Albany, he deeply regrets the result of such examination is unsatisfactory. The examination shows the liabilities of the company to be \$1,153,853 and assets \$1,043,465, showing a deficiency, as regards policy holders, amounting to \$110,355.

The Superintendent will apply to the Attorney General to close up the affairs of the company.

MR. LAMBERT'S STEWARDSHIP,

There was a rumor current yesterday that ex-Mayor Edward A Lambert, who has been several years treasurer of the Presbytery of Brooklyn, was short in his accounts with that body. A member of the Presbytery, when questioned upon that subject, stated that Mr. Lambert is now on his deathbot and stated that Mr. Lambert is now on his deathbot and that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if he held any funds belonging to the Presbytery the amount would not exceed \$300. As yet, in lact, they had no official knowledge of any definency in the treasurer's accounts. A lotter of resignation of the office of treasurer was received from Mr. Lambert yesterday at a Presbytery meeting. It was recommended that a committee be appointed to inquire into his accounts. Rev. G. Mitton was chosen trustee, in the place made yearnt by the resignation.

ONE OF THE "DISAPPEARED."

Nothing has yet been heard from Conrad Boller, the former manufacturer under the Ring, who disappeared on Thursday last. The twenty-year old son of the missing man does not believe the stories current to the effect that his father ran off with Mrs. Henkel, a Ger man widow and friend of his, who disappeared at the man widow and friend of his, who disappeared at the same time and has not since been seen. Her four children still occupy the apartments in which she left them, over the lager beer saloon which she kept at No. 128 Seventh avenue. The two oldest are boys, aged respectively twenty and sixteen, and they seem disposed to think their mother accompanied Boiler, with whom she was intimately acquainted. It is saft that the affairs of Boiler are in a very critical condition, and that he was led to "disappear" en that secount. He is believed to have scraped together all he could—about \$30,000—before bidding his adopted city goodby.

ANOTHER OF THE MISSING.

Gotwrick Hailer, of Yonkers, aged fifty-nine years, a German, with black hair and mustache and dark complexion and wearing a black coat, light pants, blue striped shirt and soft left hat, is reported missing